THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 854. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT is hereby authorized to sign our Firm.
GEO. BARNETT & Co.
9js 1867 Shanghai, Nov. 10th, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG was admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st July last.
OVERWEG & Co.
13de 1112 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as Commission Agent.
JAMES E. BUSH.
29de 968 Newchwang, Sept. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commission Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.
JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.
97, West George Street,
Glasgow, 25th June, 1866.
tf 388

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of JOHN JARVIE & Co., which firm Mr. JOHN R. TURNER is duly authorized to sign per procuration.
JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.
tf 389 Shanghai, 25th August 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
jet7—67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.
J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsin, Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:
1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai 1st December, 1858.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,700 STG.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
F. B. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.
Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.
C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability-Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.
Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.
For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
115e-66 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £40,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.
As it is proposed to pay a dividend shortly after the 3rd of December next, any Creditors whose claims are not received before the time above specified will be excluded from such dividend.
Dated this 16th day of August, 1866.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the above named Official Liquidator.
tf 292 October 27th, 1866.

NISSEN & PARKER,

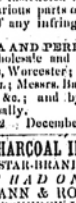
ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.



Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madrasto his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well a the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
3de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises.
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. CHRISTY'S Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, June., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums; Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.
20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per Case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.
The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.
All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLANMORF & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.
31de 726 30th June, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.
THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic. Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.
Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of
A. Legrand Ainé, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENN.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin
it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & o.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH, by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.
6ap-18c7 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.
J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 659

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
23de-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £ 10,000 on any one single first class risk.

F. R. GAMWELL.

7mch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third, and final dividend of 1-4th of 1 per cent will be paid at Canton on and after the 21st December 1866, on all claims proved against the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Nye Brothers & Co.

By order of the United States Consul,

RUSSELL & Co.,

for Assignees of the Estate.

29dec. 1629 Canton, October 20th, 1866.

WHITFIELD & DAWSON,

Civil Engineers and Architects, Surveyors & Land Agents.

YOKOHAMA—JAPAN.

5ja-67 1630 Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1866.

Avis.

LE Soussigné à l'honneur d'informer MM les residents de Yokohama que par suite de son départ pour l'Europe il a confié la suite de ses entreprises à Mr. Dawson Architecte de cette Place.

CLIPET.

5ja-67 1630 Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Shanghai, 13th Nov., 1866.

THE Pilot Regulations for the Port of Shanghai agreed on by the several Consuls and the Chinese authorities, and published by the Commissioner of Customs on the 8th instant, will be considered binding on Swedish and Norwegian subjects at this Port, pending instructions from the Government.

Applications for Licenses may be made to the Harbour Master on and after the 16th instant, and the Regulations will come into effect on January 1st 1867.

F. B. FORBES,

31de 1447 *Consul General.*

Miscellaneous Entelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 7.30, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kauffman, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England..(tel.)..Oct.	27	Haukow.....Dec.	2
Hongkong.....Nov.	26	Nagasaki..... ,,	6
Tientsin.....Dec.	4	Yokohama..... ,,	2

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong..... Aug. 13 | Received via Marseilles
Shanghai..... ,, 5 | Sept. 29th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Dec. 7th, 1866.

Dec.—New.—Tls.	Patna. New.—Tls.	Benares. Tls.
1,—600 nom.....	455 nom.....	455.....
3,—	.....	.....
5,—	.....	.....
6,—	.....	.....
7,—	.....	.....

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.					
Dec. 1 H.W.	7 42	18.01	W.	2	f	30.24	48
,, 1 L.W.	2.56	14.02	E.N.E.	1	m	30.19	49
,, 2 H.W.	9.04	19.02	N.E.	2	b	30.26	50
,, 2 L.W.	4.36	13.09	E.N.E.	4	b	30.24	52
,, 3 H.W.	10.28	19.11	N.N.W.	5	c	30.33	53
,, 3 L.W.	5.54	12.07	,,	5	b	30.31	46
,, 4 L.W.	6.58	12.07	,,	3	m	30.33	38
,, 4 H.W.	11.16	20.05	N.	1	b	30.36	49
,, 5 L.W.	7.37	11.11	E.S.E.	1	b	30.33	45
,, 5 H.W.	11.48	20.06	S.	2	c	30.21	56
,, 6 L.W.	8.03	12.02	N.E.	1	b	30.22	52
,, 6 H.W.	11.24	21.09	N.N.E.	1	b	30.21	52
,, 7 L.W.	8.34	12.02	N.	1	c	30.31	49
,, 7 H.W.	1.04	21.07	,,	3	c	30.29	53

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 1st December, the wife of Captain F. M. Darne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, on the 3rd December, by the Revd. C. H. Butcher, James Keith Leonard, Esq. Commissioner of Customs, Ningpo, to J. F. Blackwell, second daughter of the late S. Blackwell, Esq. Edinburgh.—*No Cards.*

DEATH.

William Butcher, Chief Officer of the *Water Witch*, on the 2nd Dec., accidentally drowned when leaving H. M. *Acorn*.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Suwo Nada" from Hongkong.—Captain Phelps, Messrs. A. F. Heard, Parker, Westfall, Goodridge, Espantosa, and 70 Chinese. Per steamer "Fe-loong," from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Withers, Messrs. Palmer, Stathack, Borenschen, 4 Europeans belonging to the steamer "Esperanza," and 4 Japanese. —Per steamer "Szechuen," from Takn, Mr. Ray. Per "Plymouth Rock" from Haukow,—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Messrs. Bridges and Maitland. Per steamer "Nepaul," from Yokohama,—Rev. W. Lloyd, 14 Japanese officers, Messrs. J. Cunningham, Leavitt, T. Lloyd, Van Reed, Daubel, J. Bernard, E. H. Crace, Danzel, E. H. Hannan, and Davies. Per schooner "Kaffir Chief," from Nagasaki,—Capt. Johnston, Messrs. McLean, Owen, Paterson, Collins, White, Anning, and 47 lascars and Chinese. Per "Azof," from Nagasaki—Lieut. Randal, R.N., Messrs. Bonnel, Stephens, Deickman, Menzies, McKenzie, Haslam, Harbotam, and Cracke.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Aden," with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave To-morrow (Sunday), the 9th instant.

The London Mail of the 26th Oct., due in Hongkong on the 10th Dec., and here on the 16th.—It arrived last year on the 20th Dec., per *Aden*.

The French Mail of Oct. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Nov., and here on the 5th of Dec. It arrived last year on the 10th of Dec., per M. I. "*Dupleix*."

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1866.

Fuller intelligence of the circumstances attending the French expedition to the Corea, confirms the apprehension we expressed last week, that Admiral Roze's temporary withdrawal will only stimulate the Coreans to more vigorous resistance which can result only in more signal defeat. Everything leads to the inference that the attack either took them by surprise or came on them while still unprepared. Batteries defending the entrance to the river were unmanned, and the fortifications of Kang-hoa were almost undefended, when the fleet passed up the Seoul. Yet the Government emphatically reject the Chinese Emperor's counsel to bend to the storm, and, a few weeks later, Corean troops gradually make their appearance in the neighborhood of Kang-hoa. Reconnaissances by the French in the direction of villages where no enemy had previously been perceived, are opposed; attempts are made to interrupt communication with the seaboard; and, eventually, an attempt to take a fortified position is repelled, with the loss of thirty-three men and five officers out of a hundred and fifty engaged. The behaviour of the natives in these affrays quite negatives the idea that the garrisons had fled in the first instance, before the approach of the French. They appear to have fought with courage and, though avoiding shell, were signally successful when they had only a small-arm party to oppose. It is unlikely that men who showed courage under less incitement, would have abandoned the valuable munitions of war stored in Kang-hoa without a struggle. The inference is that a few guards only were on the walls, and that no general levy of troops had been made. Everything thus appears to indicate a determined resistance to any new invasion in the spring. The previous experience of the Chinese at Taku, where foreigners were repelled once only to return with redoubled force, will teach them to expect a similar danger. But it may be relied on that the batteries will then be manned and the walls of Kang-hoa defended. The heavy loss sustained in arms and munitions of war at this city will no doubt be a severe blow; but a people who have been able to accumulate the enormous stores alluded to by French officers will be able, during the winter, at least to re-arm themselves. Such destruction of warlike stores is a legitimate operation of civilized warfare; but we cannot say the same for the burning of the city and neighbouring villages, and the removal of the library it contained. These measures have ceased to be recognised in civilized warfare—have on the contrary, been emphatically denounced wherever committed. The dwelling houses of the Russians, during the Crimean war, were carefully spared when the fortifications at Odessa were bombarded. Outrages on property during the American war were reprehended in the strongest terms, and the injury to villages and vineyards—perhaps partially unavoidable—wrought by Prussian troops during the late European war, has been denounced with equal vehemence. The destruction of Kagosima in the heat of action, was characterised at home as an act of barbarism, so long as it was believed to been intentional. Yet, now, the destruction of Kang-hoa is mentioned in the same breath with a wish that the Admiral may succeed next year in "his work of humanity, for the civilisation of the Corean people." At the outset of the campaign, we expressed a hope which we are sorry has been disappointed, that care would be taken to discriminate between the guilt of the authorities and the presumable innocence of the people. The destruction of warlike stores is a punishment equivalent to the exaction of a heavy indemnity from the government. The burning the town of Kang-hoa and its surrounding villages—if the statements to this effect which have been published be correct—was an unnecessary and perfectly useless injury to unfortunate inhabitants, who were probably indifferent to, if not ignorant of, the very existence of the murdered priests.

The assembly on foreign soil of a large population of divers nationalities, withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the native rulers and subject only to their own representatives, can hardly fail to produce frequent complications and embarrassments. A number of little nations, in fact, each with independent rights and independent rulers, are in daily contact and daily concerned in business transactions. Pending the arrival of the millennium, disputes continue to arise between persons so concerned, and then, the absence of a common government is frequently felt. The smallness of the community in Shanghai, for a long time, prevented the appreciation of this difficulty; but the recent large increase in its foreign population and influx of native residents, has evolved various difficulties arising from the principle of exterritoriality in force. The promulgation of the firman that the Chinese government can deal as it pleases with its own subjects on its own soil, should apparently have put a stop to controversy, so far as the latter are concerned. But theories do not always work well in practice, and reasons are constantly being urged why a certain degree of control over the native residents should be conceded to an Incorporated Council, or placed in some foreign hands. The Mixed Court has greatly facilitated the settlement of disputes in which they and foreigners are concerned; but considerable extension in its powers and improvement in its machinery, are required to perfect it. In the case of certain disputes between foreigners, however, where there is no joint court, and the one appealed to recognises the ex-territorial principle in an extreme sense, great inconvenience may at times arise. Suppose, for example, a case in which an English landlord brings an action of ejectment against an English tenant, but the latter has sub-let a portion of the house to a Frenchman, who refuses to move; and it be held that he can not be touched without the sanction of the French Consul. The principle on which this view is taken is obvious; but its extreme inconvenience must be equally so. It is held that the Emperor of China is Lord of the soil, and that foreigners here are all his guests on an equal footing, the English with no rights over the French, or the German over the English, or the American over any or either. Each and all are subject to no other authority than that of their own consuls, and cannot be interfered with without the latters' sanction. The practical effect of this, however, may be as follows. A tenant wishing to annoy his landlord, who desires to eject him for arrears of rent or any other reason—takes to himself four foreigners of different nationalities, who forsooth cannot be touched without warrants from their respective consuls; and the landlord will be subjected to infinite delay and annoyance, in order that an abstract theory may be respected. If the tenant's title to remain is invalid, clearly he cannot convey a valid right to his foreign sub-lessees. Yet an extreme interpretation of the principle of exterritoriality prevents the landlord ejecting them, without reference to their respective Consuls. This is one instance of difficulties that may daily arise. Another may occur at any moment, by the failure of some firm in which foreigners of different nationalities are partners. In that case, would the English Bankruptcy Court feel justified in taking the affairs of the firm in hand if entrusted to it, or would it require the assent of the consuls of the other partners; and if that consent were withheld, how would a settlement be arrived at? The subject is susceptible of endless argument and may give rise to endless difficulties, only to be overcome by mutual good understanding and inclination to smooth away difficulties among the several foreign representatives. We desire only to expose the awkwardness of the position, without attempting to suggest a remedy. As a matter of strict right, possibly, an English judge cannot order the ejectment of a Frenchman from an Englishman's premises, on Chinese soil; but the doctrine of exterritoriality pushed to this extreme, becomes extremely inconvenient. And, inasmuch as the former could hardly be said to have received any direct injury, —except through his own landlord, against whom he has a remedy—we doubt whether his national representative would feel called on to remonstrate, if the landlord did proceed according to the law of his country.

Summary of the Week.

Information has been received of an alleged murder of a foreigner in the interior, towards the end of last week. A shooting party who were up-country on Saturday, discovered a German in a very miserable condition, half stripped and wounded in several places, who said that he and an Englishman called Jesse had hired a boat to go into the interior on a shooting excursion. As they were going to sleep, the first night, their three boatmen attacked them with axes and killed Jesse; the German escaping, though with several wounds, by jumping overboard. In his deposition before H. P. M. Consul he adheres to this story—that the boatmen attacked him and his companion, the night after they left Shanghai, that he escaped by jumping overboard and that, to the best of his belief, his comrade was murdered. It is rather singular, though, that the Police believe they have seen the latter, within the last few days, dodging about the French settlement. The German, we may mention, is proprietor of the grog-shop on that, concession, in which the well known rowdies West and Maclean were captured, after their escape from the Consular gaol.

The second Paper Hunt of the season came off on Tuesday, when about thirty members, again, assembled at No. 12 rendezvous. The usual number of spills occurred, as a matter of course. One distinguished member of the racing world was seen standing on his head in a ditch, but shortly after recovered himself, and ran after and caught his pony, to the surprise of all. The scent took a circular course until the men reached the Stone Bridge, where the rider of *Smith O'Brien* came to terrible grief. From that point, the paper lay towards Markham's farm, thence to Bleak House, on to the Bubbling Well and down to the Judge's jumps, fini-hing by Sassoon's farm on the Bubbling Well Road, where the winner arrived about 5 o'clock. The run was good, the jumps and line of country being judiciously selected. The rider of *Lottery* came in an easy winner, some thirty yards in advance of *Chef d'œuvre*.

A well attended meeting of the new histrionic society was held on Friday, at which it was formally constituted as the Amateur Dramatic Club of Shanghai, and its rules and bylaws discussed and settled. Its objects are the encouragement of amateur acting and the maintenance of an amateur theatre in Shanghai; maintenance of a theatrical library and the management of funds for theatrical purposes. It asserts the practical nature of its ends by rejecting from its embrace honorary members, and all who are not willing to take an active part in performances. *Actives* is not to be confounded with *acting*, and it was generally agreed at the meeting that no more gratefully active part could be taken by a member eager for distinction, than the providing refreshments at rehearsals. The committee of the Club is the same as that of the theatre; economy is to be the mainspring of their works—first that, by the Club performances, they may repay the subscribers, then that they may amass funds towards a permanent theatre. The Club starts with the libraries and wardrobes of the former Infantry and Rangers' dramatic corps, so that they may, by care, greatly curtail the expense in dress, which has absorbed the funds of so many otherwise successful performances. A full report of the proceedings at St. Andrew's dinner will be found elsewhere.

A troop of Japanese jugglers has, we learn, arrived in the *Nepaul*, en route for England. They intend first, however, to give a few performances in Shanghai.

Tientsin and Newchwang letters speak of the business season as practically ended. The river at Tsze-chulin was already frozen over on the 26th ulto., and a number of sailing craft imprisoned.

Yokohama papers are filled with details of a fire, which has consumed nearly half the settlement and caused damage to the extent of about $2,000,000. We extract a graphic account of it from the *Japan Herald*.

Fuller details regarding the French withdrawal from the Corea will be found in our correspondent's letter.

The St. Andrew's Dinner.

Our fellow residents from the north of the Tweed or, to express it more correctly, from that portion of the United Kingdom called Scotland, have held with great success the second celebration of the anniversary of their patron St. Andrew. The usual toasts suitable to the occasion were proposed; and, turning, for the nonce, from the hard realities of everyday life, the great historical traditions of the past were invoked to improve the present. Although we are aware the opinion is by no means unanimous, yet we hold that such celebrations have an influence beyond the mere promotion of good fellowship. The great lexicographer Dr. Samuel Johnson, who can never be accused of taking a sentimental view of such questions, says "to abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses,—whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominant over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force on the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer amid the ruins of Iona." As was truly remarked by one of the speakers, it is impossible to estimate the extent of the influence exerted by local scenery, and traditions of great deeds and great men, on the development of national character. Scotsmen fondly, and with becoming modesty it is to be hoped, refer all that is good in them to such influences.

A philosopher of the economic school has said, "happy is that people that has no history," but far be from us the acceptance of so narrow and soul-less a doctrine. "Evil communications," says the preacher, "corrupt good manners;" and, on the contrary, do noble examples and illustrious associations elevate and refine both individual and national character. Englishmen, in the strict sense of that title, are too apt to blame unreasonably their compatriots, for estimating too highly and dwelling too enthusiastically on the events and characters of their national history; forgetting that this depends entirely on familiarity and associations, and that, therefore, they have as much right to venerate their great men and to recall the scenery of their native land, sanctified with great traditions, as Englishmen have to similar indulgences without offence to them. What cannot fail to strike the commonest observer, is the contrast in the elements of character presented by Scotsmen. We have a race, in one aspect hard and keen, in the pursuit of industry and trade under every condition of life and in every part of the world, yet, in the other, full of romantic attachments to their native country, and full of enthusiasm on all points where her honour or traditions are assailed. This tendency to look back and dwell on the past, while accepting and overcoming the stern responsibilities of the present, is only to be explained in the greater intermixture of the Celtic with the Teutonic element, in the Scottish as compared with the English race. This peculiar ethnological effect has been treated with much ingenuity and success by Professor Arnold of Oxford, in a recent number of the Cornhill Magazine, and shows how strongly individual destinies depend on peculiarities of blood.

It has often been questioned how far it is desirable to recognize separate feelings of nationality between Scotsmen and Englishmen, which such celebrations as those of St. Andrew are supposed to encourage; but it is forgotten that such feelings have a vitality that can only give way to the slow influences of time—and that, when they do not suggest or tend to ideas opposed to imperial interests and loyalty they are harmless if they are not beneficial to those who indulge in them. Nationality is, to people, what harmony is to sound, poetry to literature, and the affections to the mind—and springs from the noblest and best instincts of a people. Nothing is more remarkable than its indestructibility. It seems to survive and reassert itself, so long as anything great and great is left in a race. Numerous proofs surround us of the truth of this proposition. Centuries of Austrian rule have utterly failed to Germanize the Czechs, Hungarians, and other nations of that empire—and what policy would it have been for the strength of Austria to conciliate or obtemper the prejudices of these separate races, than to seek by other means than that of time, to remove distinctions of nationality. The time will no doubt come, when a thoroughly homogeneous product will result from the complete fusion of Scotsmen and Englishmen

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but still time, in natural course, brings about the change, but any little lingering sentiment of nationality continue to exert any influence it may possess, no harmless pleasure in its indulgence. Englishmen in America seek to keep alive their home feelings and associations by similar celebrations in honor of St. George; Irishmen, seeking the indulgence of a similar taste, hold festivals of St. Patrick their insular saint—let them all flourish, we say, as they are directed to the encouragement of the kindly and generous feelings of the heart. We must not forget to add, the annual Scottish festival in Shanghai is celebrated under the auspices of a permanent body of Scots—the St. Andrew's Society; the laudable object of which is to assist distressed Caledonians. We are happy to learn that only one such has sought the aid of the Charity, during the year just closed.

THE COREA.

[FROM OUR CHEFOO CORRESPONDENT.]

Chefoo, 26th Nov., 1866.

The French corvette *Laplace* returned here from Corea on the 23rd instant, and brought the unexpected news that the whole of the French vessels of war had left the Corean coast, and all warlike measures against that country had ceased. The blockade has been removed, and the despatches from the Admiral notifying the same to the different foreign Ministers at Pekin were forwarded thither per "Ying-tze-fei" which happened to come in shortly after the *Laplace's* arrival.

Admiral Roze must doubtless have had strong motives for such a sudden change in his operations. Perhaps he never intended doing more than he has actually effected, and that which to the uninitiated seems a change of tactics may be the finale of his plan. It is nevertheless astonishing, that after a formal blockade had been proclaimed for an indefinite period, in order to obtain satisfaction for the murder of French subjects in Corea—after proclamations had been issued in that country declaring war against the Corean Government, the whole of the French forces should be withdrawn, without obtaining redress for the wrongs which they apparently went to resent. No intention has yet been made public that at a future time warlike operations will be resumed, nor has any notice reached this port that the state of war lately proclaimed between France and Corea has ceased. The only fact that appears as a result of the expedition is, that it has left the Corean coast without obtaining the end which was attributed to it, when it left this port on the 11th October last.

The following details have been gathered respecting the French operations during their stay in Corea.

The fortress of Kang-hoa had been occupied by Corean troops, within a few days of the French occupying it. The commander had been ordered by the Regent to hold it; but he reported his inability to do so. Upon this a considerable part of the contents of the fortress were removed, and its complete dismantling was only prevented by the sudden arrival of the French. The commander, however, remained in the fort and managed to avoid discovery though an officer with a detachment of sailors searched for him in the neighborhood for a whole day.

The Chinese Ambassadors at the Corean court advised the Regent to make terms with the French and enter upon a treaty with them. This incensed the Regent so much, that he desired them to go to the French camp, and, as they seemed to know the customs of the invaders, to use their knowledge in order to persuade the French to leave Corea. This the Ambassadors refused to do and so were cast into prison, but they were soon afterwards liberated and requested to leave the country, which they did immediately.

The Regent seems determined to resist all attempts to penetrate into Corea. A general levy of men had been ordered, and the peaceable appearance of the country very soon began to change. Detachments of soldiers headed by officers on horseback appeared on the left bank of the river, and the inhabitants of the Island of Kang-hoa gradually disappeared from their labours of cultivation. Spies brought in word that troops were advancing to attack the French position. Admiral Roze therefore ordered a reconnaissance to be made across the river along the road leading to Seoul; and on the 26th October, about 160 men were detached to effect a landing. The whole line of the river opposite the French camp is flanked by a crenelated wall with a large gateway and a jetty advancing into the river. The French boats' crews had repeatedly landed there, and had not seen any troops. No resistance therefore was expected and insufficient precautions were taken to make the landing successful. The boats advanced within thirty yards of the gateway, when the line of wall seemed alive with men, and a galling fire was poured down on the French, wounding twenty-five and killing two of the crews. One boat managed to get to the jetty and some sailors having been formed on shore they rushed through the gateway which was left open, and attacked the Coreans with their bayonets, killing twenty and wounding others and putting the rest to flight. The reconnoitering party proceeded no further but returned to Kanghoa. A short time after, a body of Corean soldiers, about 2,500, advanced along the road from Seoul carrying cannons suspended on bamboos in the Chinese style. Fire was opened on them with two rifled cannon at 1,600 yards, and afterwards at 1,600 yards, and as the shells burst amongst them they fled to the mountains. They managed however to take their cannons with them While the Coreans were thus preparing to invest the French camp on the side of the mainland, news was brought in that three hundred troops had landed on the Island of Kanghoa during the preceding night and had established themselves in one of the forts. A gunboat was despatched to ascertain the correctness of this, and no trace of any boats except two small sampans could be found within a range of two miles of the spot where the troops were said to have disembarked. The French had previously destroyed more than two hundred junks, so as to cut off communication with the other side, and the absence of boats after a diligent search by the gunboat, caused the report of the troops landing to be disbelieved. The next day a spy came in and reported that five hundred more troops had landed during the night, and that an attempt would be made by a further increase of troops to dislodge the French from Kanghoa. Another reconnoissance was ordered by the Admiral, and its disastrous termination was perhaps the cause of the withdrawal of the French troops from a position that seemed no longer tenable, with the forces that the Admiral had at his disposal. The reconnoitering party of about 150 men advanced in the direction of a fortified Pagoda, where the Coreans were supposed to be lodged. No signs were to be seen of troops, and the French had reached a retiring angle of the fort within 120 yards of the walls, when the ramparts were suddenly manned by about 500 Corean soldiers and a heavy fire poured upon them. At the first volley thirty-five Frenchmen fell. Three were killed; the rest wounded, and amongst these were five officers. The ground where the French received this fire was quite open without any cover for the men, and the Commander ordered a rear movement to get under a ridge about three hundred yards distant. The Coreans perceiving this started from the fort walls, and about one-hundred and twenty of them sallied out in pursuit of the French. They were quickly received with a volley of rifle bullets, and they shortly after retreated inside the fort, leaving their dead. About twenty-five of the Coreans who rushed out against the French were clad in armour consisting of helmets, breast plates and thigh and arm pieces. They are reported to have stood the fire of the French with coolness for about three minutes, and when they retreated they did so leisurely and without running. The French returned to the camp as they had no artillery with them, nor did their diminished numbers permit them to penetrate further.

Two days after this, during which continued reports were brought in of fresh preparations by the Coreans for attack, and exaggerated accounts of the French losses having been spread through the country, to encourage the people to resistence, Admiral Roze determined to withdraw his troops and abandon the enterprise which had met with such unexpected obstacles.

The weather was becoming so boisterous that it is said the gunboats would no longer be able to co-operate in a river where the current was running at least five knots an hour. The winter was approaching and the troops were unprovided with clothing warm enough to resist the intense cold of the northern climate at this season. The available troops or sailors landed from the fleet were not sufficient to withstand a repetition of the losses already sustained, without a speedy prospect of their being reduced to a point when they could not have coped with the increasing levies of Coreans, gathered all the more boldly for their success. The only force landed or being capable of being landed with due regard for the safety of the fleet, was six hundred men, and it was deemed more prudent to withdraw them from what had been discovered too late to be an unequal contest. Further advance into the interior of the country with so few troops would have been imprudent, and even had the French taken Seoul, the capital, they would still have been a long way off attaining a recognition from the authorities and the opportunity of negotiating. This, at least, is what is urged in explanation of the French leaving Corea.

Previous to their departure they destroyed the Town of Kanghoa, and all the munitions of war found in the fort. It would seem almost incredible, unless the information came from an honorable and trustworthy officer who reports it, that the quantity of gunpowder destroyed at Kanghoa exceeded two hundred and fifty tons. In one powder magazine alone, nearly six hundred cases of powder were found. The number of muskets burnt there were over three hundred thousand, besides large magazines of armour and swords. One hundred and fifty brass cannon of small size were carried off to be sent to France. The library of Kanghoa, consisting of about 300 volumes, was also transported on board the Admiral's ship to be sent to the Museum at Paris; besides specimens of armour and arms. The most curious of the spoils of Kanghoa were a series of folding white marble tablets, covered in gilt metal, highly chased, and edged with a crimson silk damask, with gilt inscriptions incised in the marble. They were found in the temple of the royal residence. One of these tablets has found its way hither, and it resembles more a work of classic art, like the old Roman Consular "Tabulæ," than the production of a people that are supposed to possess no taste for articles of beauty or luxury. The inscriptions are in Chinese character; and a literary Chinaman who has been permitted to examine these tablets pronounces them to be a code of moral law. They thus resemble the commandments of the old law, graven on tables of stone and preserved in the temple.

There is also a helmet here from Corea, and it certainly shows that the Corean armourers are no mean of handicraftsmen. It resembles a Prussian helmet in form, with a red plume surmounted by a trident, screwing into a spike at the summit. It is composed of iron, encased in moulded leather or papier maché, covered with lamina of steel and white copper ornaments. The leather case for this helmet is made of good tanned leather, and the workmanship is equal, if not superior, to any article of European leather-work. The swords that have been brought here are also curious from their manufacture. They are somewhat similar to Japanese swords, but they have a different blade, and, judging from appearances, they do not seem to have been made in that country. The Coreans doubtless understand the making of arms, and their sword blades are thus curious, that they cannot be broken; they are of soft iron and not sharp, about two feet long in the blade, and the hilt made for one hand. No two-handed tilted swords were found in Corea. On a musket to be seen here, there is a silver enamel let into the breech of the barrel, which betokens a certain knowledge of art; while the octagon shape of the barrel, like an American rifle, and the neat finish of the stock, is a most creditable job for these barbarian artificers.

Strange to say, some of the cannon found at Kanghoa are breech loaders. This is effected by the Coreans in a most simple manner. A small cannon of the length of the charge and shot is placed in a cavity of the breech, somewhat of the shape of the *opened* Snider Enfield breech-loading rifle.

A mat taken from the king's palace at Kanghoa, and brought here with other things, is really a handsome piece of work. Made of fine rice straw, and worked over with ornaments in coloured silk and gold, it is superior to any Chinese or Japanese matting the writer has ever seen.

From all this it must be concluded that the Coreans are a warlike people, courageous and possessing the usual cunning of Orientals. They are clever workers in metals and have a knowledge of arms. They have a literature and a grand ceremonial, for in the books of the library at Kanghoa, there were manuscript volumes containing pictures of the court processions and rites of worship with descriptions of them. They have a taste for the beautiful in art, as evinced in the marble tablets already mentioned, and no doubt when further research is made into their habits they will be found to possess a civilisation equal at least to the Japanese. During the sack of Kanghoa, about thirty thousand taels weight of silver was found under a heap of muskets. The ingots were not like Chinese sycee, but flat round plates of about six inches in diameter. This is a probable evidence of the existence of silver mines in the country, as it was part of the Government treasury.

Corea is now left to itself, to prepare for the struggle which will doubtless be renewed in the spring. The French will find the ascent of the river to Kanghoa a very different affair from what it was last September. Even when they were leaving the place, the Coreans fired on the retiring gunboats, and emboldened by what they must think a repulse of their invaders, they will make stronger efforts another time. It has been a great triumph for the Coreans to have got rid of the invaders, and their present success may cost them dear, if, depending on their limited resources they meet the shock of rifled cannon and bursting shells which will be brought against them next spring, to retrieve the check that the late expedition sustained. It is much to be regretted that Admiral Roze felt himself obliged to withdraw his squadron from the Corean coast. If only one corvette and a gunboat had been left in the safe anchorage of the "Ile Boisee," to watch what was going on in the river, it would have made the Coreans feel that the French had not relaxed their hold, and the chain of information as to what passes in the Corea would have been uninterrupted till spring, when operations will, it is hoped, be resumed.

Some results have certainly been obtained already. First of all the exact survey of the Corean coast in the Bay of Prince has been made, and all the approaches to the capital discovered. These are acquisitions to the science of navigation, and afford a means of safe approach in future. A knowledge also of the disposition and tactics of the Government has been obtained. A summary vengeance has been taken for the murder of the French missionaries, by the burning of Kanghoa. Beyond that there is not much gained. The Corean Government has not been made to feel the injustice and cruelty of its misdeeds. It still remains in bolted arrogance, and trying to close more firmly its ports against Europeans.

The worst effect of the withdrawal of the French fleet from Corea will be the impression that such an action will produce in the minds of the Pekin authorities, and possibly in their short sightedness the Chinese Mandarins may become offensive in their relations with Foreign Ministers. Anything of this sort would bring about a speedy change of policy to the Chinese Empire by the powers that are there represented, and perhaps out of what appears at present to be an evil, much good may result.

The poor Christians of Corea are now being persecuted more fiercely than ever. They have been left to their fate.

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL.

FRIDAY, being St. Andrew's day, was celebrated as usual by all loyal Scotchmen. A party of about seventy sat down to dinner at the Club, including, among many others guests, the Belgian Minister and the French and American Consuls General. Mr. Winchester, H. B. M. Consul, was in the Chair, and Dr. Coghill Vice-Chairman. A most festive evening was passed, and the usual toasts drank with enthusiasm.

The CHAIRMAN first rose to propose the health of "The Queen."—a toast which hardly needed any introduction in such a society as that present this evening. Her Majesty is the ruler of many countries, the mistress of people of different kindreds speaking different tongues. While Englishmen think of her as a descendant of the Saxon and the Norman; it is our privilege to think of her as Queen of Scots. To us she is dear as the constitutional representative of our ancient line of monarchs. Whilst our friends on the other side of the Tweed think of her as a representative of the noble and knightly Plantagenets, of the bluff and choleric Tudors, we are privileged to think of her as a descendant of the Bruces and the Stewarts. Her Majesty is one of those sovereigns who finds a royal duty in making herself acquainted with the wants of all the divisions of her kingdom. She does not confine herself to the palaces of Windsor or of Hampton, as did some of our earlier monarchs; but she finds a home in other parts of her dominions. In no place is she fonder of residing than in that country whose sons have met to celebrate the festival of St. Andrew this evening. There she found a pleasant retreat from the cares of business in earlier years; and there she has retired during her later poverty. Let us remember that, however much it is to be regretted that the Queen has not lately found herself equal to some of her Royal duties, her care for her subjects has never decreased. Her ear is always ready to listen to any tale of distress, and her hand and purse open to relieve poverty. I cannot sit down without referring to one prominent instance of her good will towards our country. Though the titles of York and Clarence, which have hitherto been habitually borne by scions of the English royal family are vacant, yet she has recently chosen to raise her second son to be a peer of the realm, by the title of our ancient capital, Edinburgh. Gentlemen, without further preface, I call on you to drink the health of "The Queen."

(Soug "God Save the Queen.")

The CHAIRMAN next rose to propose the "Duke and Duchess of Rothesay." It was hardly necessary to explain that, by these ancient titles, were designated the heir apparent, and his consort, of the United Kingdom—the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was generally admitted that the Prince was a worthy son of his illustrious mother. His Royal Highness was known by the interest he took in the welfare of the people, by his good sense and affability. No doubt when it pleased Providence to call him to fill the throne, he would make a good and a wise sovereign. We all knew how good and worthy of our admiration was the Princess.

In proposing the next toast "The Sovereigns and Chief Magistrates of Allied States," the CHAIRMAN said we are here members of a cosmopolitan community—gentlemen, merchants and traders from various foreign lands, come to the far east in pursuit of these honourable avocations. It would be strange, then if we did not associate ourselves with the loyal aspirations of the friends who have met us this evening. Looking on my left, I find the representative of the Augustus of France who, though he had not found Paris quite a city of Brick, has made it more like a city of the Arabian nights than an ordinary city of wood and stone. He has adopted all the principles of Free trade which make a great commercial people, and struck the fetters from the industry of France. On the other side, I see my worthy and excellent colleague the Consul-general of the United States. No one has forgotten the regret with which we heard of the death of that great and energetic Chief Magistrate, who fell a victim to the arm of the assassin at a time when he was labouring to restore peace to his country. He has now been succeeded by a man who is labouring to restore order after the distracting effects of the war. Looking to the Belgian Minister, I find the representative of the only sovereign who, led by a desire of travel, has visited China; and who, if not recalled to Europe by the illness of his father, had intended to visit Shanghai and Peking, and to extend his journey to Japan. On the other side I find Mr. Tettenborn, the representative of that country whose wonderful army has gained kingdoms in a campaign of seven days. I am sure you will all join with me in drinking to the "Sovereigns and Chief Magistrates of Allied States."

H. E. The BELGIAN MINISTER regretted having to express himself in a language with which he was not well acquainted. He thanked the Chairman and gentlemen for the toast which had been proposed. All the foreign representatives were very happy to assist in celebrating the anniversary of the patron Saint of one of the most sympathetic nations of the world. He hoped that saint would always protect Scotland and Scotchmen, in whatever part of the world they might be.

H. B. M.'s CONSUL-GENERAL (who rose in answer to loud calls) was very happy to have another opportunity of speaking to the sons of St. Andrew. The terms in which the Chairman had proposed his toast had been no complimentary to his country, that he was glad also to have an opportunity of thanking him. He had said the Prussian army had gained kingdoms in seven days. This was a good gain; but he hoped that they would now gain more by a long peace. He hoped both nations would remain long allied as they had been hitherto.

The VICE CHAIRMAN now rose to propose the "Army and Navy and Volunteers," which he knew would be heartily responded to by natives of a country that had long been distinguished for the number and valour of her soldiers. It was unnecessary to remind them of the political and other circumstances which had tended to make Scotland, during her separate existence, a great military power. Suffice it to say, that she had for nearly six hundred years to resist the aggressive policy of her powerful neighbour, until the two nations were at length fused into one on the accession of James VI., to the throne of England. But she had also during that time carried out a wise and great continental policy, the furtherance of which her soldiers had fought and distinguished themselves on nearly every battle-field in Europe. The Earl of Buchan had led the armies of Charles VII. to victory at Beaugé and Verneuil, and subsequently three other Scotsmen had been raised to the dignity of marshals of France; while a Duke of Albany had ruled as Viceroy of Naples for Francis I. It was pleasing to remember that, though Scotland had been merged in that great empire on which the sun never set, her sons still maintained their early fame. The Scottish regiments in the British army still retained their national dress and music, in acknowledgment of the distinguished services they had rendered the common country. Among British Generals who had died in the arms of victory, he found Sir Ralph Abercombie, and Sir John Moore. In the family of the Napiers valour hereditary as in the Douglasses was found. In our own time a humble soldier had fought his way to rank and fame, and immortalised his name by his victories in India—Lord Clyde. Still more recently Sir Hope Grant had led an army to Peking, and dictated peace at the gates of the Celestial capital. Turning to the navy, it was a Scots lawyer who first suggested the great manœuvre of breaking an enemy's line in action, which was first put in practice by Lord Duncan at the victory of Camperdown. Lord Dundonald's name ranked second only to Nelson's, and his actions sounded like those of the Homeric age. Passing to the Volunteers, all knew how nobly Scotland had responded to the cry *pro aris et focis*. All had seen how well Scotchmen had shown forth in the late competition for prizes at Wimbledon. With these remarks, he would call on them to drink to the "Army, Navy and Volunteers of Great Britain."

(Song "Hey Johnnie Cope"—Mr. Petrie.)

Major CROSSMAN, when told that he would be called on to return thanks for the toast just drunk, had prepared a speech; but the eloquence of the Vice-Chairman had taken all the words out of his mouth. He could, only say, that he thanked them very heartily for the way in which the toast had been received.

Mr. LAWRANCE said it was difficult in returning thanks for the Volunteers, amid such an immense amount of smoke, to see whether any superior officer was present. As a humble private, therefore, but an old volunteer, he had much pleasure in returning thanks for the toast proposed. The great mistake in connection with it was, that it alluded entirely to the English, whereas, he thought, most of the Volunteers would be found to belong to America. If all did their duty as well as the Americans had done, and if a certain number of Scotchmen among them were armed with the Snider rifle, any attempt against the settlement, by Coreans or Taipings, would be utterly futile.

The CHAIRMAN, when the very elegant programme was put in his hands, had been very much at a loss to imagine what, after thinking what could be said about the first three toasts, could possibly be said on the fifth. But a recollection flashed across him of an Aberdonian story of an old lady whose husband was bailie for —— and who was very averse to his attending public dinners of any kind. A friend was consoling with her one evening during his absence at one of these symposia, on the probability of his returning "half a fou." But the old lady remarked the worst of all was "St. Andrew's night." There might be some truth in the old lady's complaint; but he thought it was good for them, living as they were in a distant land, to meet together and celebrate a national festival. It was good for them to talk over old stories and to renew kindly recollections. It was another advantage of a society of this kind, that it enabled them to dispense something out of their superfluity to their countrymen who required it. He thought they would all agree with him that a Scotchman must be very hard up before he would appeal to any one for assistance; and here especially, there was never any great difficulty in ascertaining whether any one appealing to the St. Andrew's society for assistance were worthy of it. He was glad to say that a plentiful subscription had been provided, and the funds were not exhausted. Amidst the pleasure felt a meeting, some painful recollections mingled. It must be in the memory of all, that two men who were present last year were now absent. One was a man universally known for his sterling worth—he alluded to that most excellent man Robert Jarvie. He (the speaker) was sure they would have blamed him, if he had not alluded to his loss. To his (Mr. Jarvie's) suggestion was due the raising of the institution from a mere social celebration into what he trusted it would remain—a charitable society. The other friend to whom he had alluded, he hoped to see again among them. To his untiring energy, they might say they owed even their existence, as without his zeal it was doubtful whether they would have more than a small proportion of their members. There was yet another point of view in which the celebration of a festival was useful. Although their ancient kingdom was merged in a great empire, Scotchmen still preserved their national character, kept up in a great degree by the knowledge that they had a national poetry and history. The French had still a proverb—"Fier comme un Ecossais." And Scotchmen were proud of their history and national literature. Who was not proud of Scott and Burns, of Reid and Hamilton, of Robertson and of Hume. One secret of Scotchmen's success, next to their pluck and energy, was their faculty of sticking to each other. On distant shores they kept up the memory of their common country. Their motto had ever been, "Scotchmen shoulder to shoulder." He invited them to drink to "The Pious Memory of Saint Andrew."

The VICE-CHAIRMAN next rose to propose "The Glorious Memory of Wallace and Bruce," two of the greatest and noblest patriots the world had ever produced. It was impossible to estimate the influence which the glorious deeds of the past had had on the national character. A great deal that was good in it was due to the influence of those who had fought for us; and among those, no two names were more illustrious than those of Wallace and Bruce. What Washington had been to America, and Tell to Switzerland, Wallace and Bruce had been to Scotland. If Wallace had been beaten at Stirling Bridge, and Bruce at Bannockburn, Scotland might have become a mere

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thorn in the side of England, instead of her devoted ally and friend. There were few who had not listened with interest to the story of the good knight of Ellesley; few who did not remember the story of good King Robert lying in a peasant's hut, taking courage from a humble spider. From the example of these deeds, sprung the moral and physical qualities which distinguished the Scottish race; and he hoped the day was far distant when it would be forgotten how much was due to them. If we looked around on the political changes in Europe, we saw a tendency to displace national boundaries by artificial ones. Nationality comprised all that was great and noble in the tradition of the past, and Scotchmen would have forgotten all that was true and noble in themselves, if they met on St. Andrew's night and forgot to drink to "The Great and Glorious Memory of Wallace and Bruce."

(Song, "Scots wha hae" by the Company.)

Dr. SIBBALD now rose to propose "The Kirks and Universities of Scotland." He thought this was a toast which would appeal to the feelings of all. All had been taken to church in their younger days and had imbibed beneficial influences therefrom. All perhaps had not been students at the Universities; but those who had, would admit the advantage they had derived. The speaker here entered at great length into the history of the rise, progress and persecution of the Scottish Kirk, in which we were unfortunately unable to follow him on account of the constant applause his remarks elicited. Equally difficult was it to catch his interesting sketch of Scottish Universities. He wound up amid great applause, by begging them to join with him in drinking the toast he had the honor to propose.

Mr. MITCHELL had been unexpectedly called on to say a few words in reply to this toast. He dwelt on the pride all Scotchmen felt in their Kirk and Universities, which were sure not to be forgotten on the occasion of a St. Andrew's dinner. He took the opportunity to make a few appropriate remarks regarding St. Andrews' life, and pointed out that one of its most interesting features was his connection with the Cross.

Dr. JOHNSTON had very great pleasure in proposing "The Bards and Authors of Scotland"—more especially as it required no eloquence of his to bring this toast home to them. No loyal Scotchman could think of the illustrious names which appeared on the list of her writers, without feeling his bosom swell with pride. Both were intimately connected with the history of their country —from James I, the patriot king and poet, to the present time. Scotland gloried in a class of poetry peculiar to herself; Hogg, Ramsay and Burns were representatives of a great class which embraced nearly all the names of her national bards. Among these had been men of transcendent genius, whose teaching had had immense influence on their country. No one in speaking of the bards of Scotland could forget Sir Walter Scott. His writings had gained a world-wide reputation; and no one could think of either Burns or Scott without classing them as especially national poets. In the liberal professions, too, she was well represented. "The name of Lord Francis Jeffrey was in itself a tower of strength. He was sure the gentlemen present would unite with him in drinking "The Bards and Authors of Scotland," with all the honour the toast deserved.

(Song, "Scotland yet," sung with exquisite feeling by Mr. Gilfillan.)

The CHAIRMAN, amongst the various duties he had had to discharge, had none more pleasant than that now before him. He was sure their party would not have been half so pleasant without the kind friends who had been present that evening. Scotchmen would have very poor hearts if they did not share their jollity and glee with the friends they had about them in this distant land. Englishmen and Americans especially, were united by the most sincere feeling of good fellowship, wherever they went; and he was sure he could not couple the toast with any name that would be more honoured than that of the Consul General for the United States. He regretted that Mr. Seward was about to conclude his term of service in Shanghai, during which he had been distinguished by the most upright conduct and impartial administration of justice. Every one who had read the judgments of the American Consular Court which had appeared from time to time in the local papers must have felt sure that in these spoke a just and upright Magistrate. Mr. Seward had come to Shanghai when the neighborhood was distracted by rebellion. Now, happily it had been restored to peace, and no one had been more instrumental in bringing about this result than his colleague. He happened to know the opinion of that distinguished soldier Col Gordon that from no one had he received greater assistance in the campaign in which he had pacified Kiangsu. In leaving Shanghai, Mr. Seward would carry with him the esteem and affection not only of every citizen of the United States, but of every resident of Shanghai.

Mr SEWARD trusted he could not fail to appreciate the exceeding kindness which had characterized the remarks of the Chairman. Still he should be only pandering to his own vanity if he took precedence of abler and better men. He thought the response to the toast just proposed belonged of right to the Consul-General for France, and in his hands he must beg to leave it.

M. DE MONTMORAND had not expected to be called on to speak, as he knew he could not express himself in correct English. But it was his duty to defer to the public wish. He would say, then, Hurrah for old England! Hurrah for the people who gave a signal example to others by their economy, their association, and their work. Everywhere the name of a Scotchman meant success in trade. Again then, he would say, Hurrah for old England and success to her sons!

Mr BURGHER, in proposing the toast, "Absent Friends," said—It is not easy to perceive how a number of musicians playing different tunes can produce an harmonious concert; and yet I propose to exhibit a marvel akin to this, for I am about to propose a toast which shall get every one present thinking of a different person and yet shall be received with unanimous consent. Absent friends! Where are they? They are in peasant Argyleshire, in the City of St. Mungo, in the kingdom of Fife, in "bonnie Dundee" and in "auld Reekie" herself. They are too. I am credibly informed to be met with in another southern portion of Britain, and I am sure they visit it to do it good. But jest and banter apart, they are to be met with in every quarter of the globe wherever indomitable energy, tireless industry, stern integrity and dauntless enterprise are required. Absent friends! Who are they? They are first and foremost the grave father, the reverend mother, the gentle sister, the affectionate wife, the sturdy brothers—in a word all that endeared home circle to which our thoughts turn in our most sacred hours as the needle *to the north!* They are besides, the school and class fellows in whose company we have climbed as far up Parnassus as the "*Gradus ad*" would take us, with whom we have had many a jolly game of cricket, and many a pelting snow ball fight in the winter weather. Again they are our associates in business, the friends of middle life who "have the key of all our counsels" whose hands always grasp ours most cordially in the hour of difficulty, and whose breasts are sacred depositories of every trust committed to them. But besides all these, I fancy some gentlemen present as they raise these glasses to their lips will think of "the bonnie lassie" "the winsome wee thing" to whom they plighted their troth beside the Doune or the Clyde, and who has an interest which surprises all her family in any news from China. But I am intruding on my learned friend's province and fear an action for trespass. Let us drink the toast that appeals to every man with a heart worth calling a heart, *Absent Friends!*

Mr. RENNIE said the toast with which he had been entrusted did not demand much preface, because it commended itself highly to all, and more especially to Scotchmen. To all lasses in Shanghai, especially, they owed a debt of gratitude which he was sure would be repaid whenever they had an opportunity. Mr. Rennie's speech was so frequently interrupted that we were unable to catch the greater portion of it. It appeared, however, to elicit immense enthusiasm and the toast was drunk by the company in the approved style, with one foot on the table.

The VICE CHAIRMAN was sorry to call them from the regions of poetry and romance to the dull routine of common life. He had to propose "Prosperity to Shanghai." People were apt to speak most of what they had least. They had seen very prosperous days in Shanghai, though there was now a lull in the season of prosperity. But he did not despair of a brighter future. It was not for him to speak of the causes which had led to a stagnation in trade; but no one could speak more strongly in expressing a hope that brighter days would dawn. As other St. Andrew's days came round, he feared they would not hear themselves so lightly, unless better times recurred. He hoped yet to see unlimited sales of shirtings, and high prices in tea and silk; and had no doubt that if the telegrams viâ Kiachta brought better news, they would continue to meet as happily and convivially as at present. Every one, he was sure, would join with him in drinking prosperity to the trade of Shanghai.

(Song, "Hard times come again no more," by Mr. Nutt.)

Mr. BRYANS had been unexpectedly called on to respond to this toast, the gentleman who had been originally designed for the office having left. At present the prosperity of Shanghai appeared a thing of the past. It only remained, to hope for the future. In reference to the feast of Saint Andrew, he did not think it would make any difference as to the way in which it would be celebrated, whether the prosperity returned or not. He hoped the high prices about which Dr. Coghill had spoken, would soon return.

The CHAIRMAN.—It's a long lane that has no turning. When I looked first at the formidable list of toasts on the programme, I wished we were well out of it. I think we may now congratulate ourselves that we are well out of it—we have passed a most pleasant and agreeable evening. It remains only to complete the first act by singing what we may call our national anthem. Happily we have met, happily we part, happily may we meet again. We do all look forward to meeting again, on another St. Andrew's night, under more prosperous circumstances.

"Auld lang syne" was then sung by Mr. Gilfillan; and the Chairman followed by a number of the guests left, about 1 A. M. The remainder, having installed another President, showed every symptom of inclination to carry the proceedings far into morning.

GREAT FIRE AT YOKOHAMA.

(Japan Herald.)

It is with feelings of profound gratitude that we find ourselves able to sit down unscathed, to record one of the most awful catastrophes that has been our lot to witness. The 26th November 1866 will ever be remembered in Yokohama as one of the blackest days in its annals, for the conflagration which consumed nearly two-thirds of the native settlement and one-fifth of the foreign. The morning had broken on one of the brightest days of the season, but the wind which had been blowing strongly from S. S. W. during the night seemed increasing in power, and, blowing over the bay towards Kanagawa, raised the spray in perfect clouds. At a little before nine in the morning, the fire bell rung out its fierce alarm, and all rushed to the scene, which was found to be the street leading from Benten-dori to Yoshiwara. In a few minutes, however, flames were seen issuing in various quarters simultaneously. Otta matchi broke out at several points; the new American Consular building, at the distance of fully a quarter of a mile, showing flames through the roof at the same moment. The flames worked up against the wind from the locality in which the fire originated, and in half an hour the whole of Yoshiwara was destroyed. With the exception of some or two fire-proof godowns and the temple at the end, not a single stick was standing to mark the boundaries of dwellings. Unhappily, we have to record that here was a terrible loss of life if we may believe the reports of the Japanese themselves, who state that thirty-five bodies have been found. Yoshiwara, being quite surrounded by water, and there being only one narrow bridge which led into the street that was already in flames, became a *cul de sac*, from which the only retreat was improvised bridges of boards, or by punts which were brought into use with all the celerity possible; but the flames were too rapid in their work of desolation, that many fled from them only to meet death in another element. We hear that in several parts of the native town persons were burnt or crushed to death. In Otta matchi, the effect of thoughtlessness and disorganization were painfully apparent. All along the street, the people were quitting their little morsels out to the sea with them to Mumeehi (the newly filled-in ground) or some other place of safety; but towards the end, near the foreign settlement, several shops had filled up the street with their goods and chattels thus making a perfect barricade and here was an obstruction, that even to the strongest unencumbered had great difficulty in overcoming; whilst those who were carrying loads were driven to desperation in their efforts to pass, and many women and children were very much hurt. Meanwhile the fire spread towards and in the foreign settlement. The New American Consulate was now literally level with the ground, and reports flew around, that No. 1, the private residence and godowns of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., had caught fire. In another few seconds it reached the whole settlement that the private residence on No. 2 —Messrs Walsh, Hall & Co., was on fire. Simultaneously with this, the whole range of the old consular buildings the French, Prussian, American and English, in which latter several gentlemen of the English legation and consulate were residing—were swept off like so much timber. The wind increased very much the sparks communicated with the old Japanese Custom house, and in almost the same time as it takes to pen this tale of desolation, it was a thing of the past. Now arrived on the ground a party of soldiers, who commenced to knock down the portion of the new Bonded warehouse A (which were coppered on the outside) to be closed, and the crevices filled up with mud—but it was of no avail; almost before it could be finished, the roof had become ignited, and it was, if a less speedy, an equally certain prey to the raging flames. Happily the wind continued to blow steadily in the same direction as when the fire broke out—and hopes were entertained that the direct line the fire had taken, would be that in which it would exhaust itself on reaching the sea shore. Already the native town had formed the boundary beyond which it did not pass, and all was level but smouldering, when a momentary shift of wind, sent the sparks on the nearest godown to the native town, No. 89 and immediately another strip of buildings caught, and in a most wonderfully short space of time, the whole blocks No. 70, No. 50, Nos. 44 to 43 and 1 and 2 were all ablaze. Now serious apprehensions began to be felt for the settlement; as, should the wind continue high and shift to the westward, nothing seemed likely to save it. The fire engines were brought out the instant the alarm of fire was given, but alas for the efficiency of the Yokohama fire brigade, there was not the slightest organisation; most of the engines were entirely useless, having got out of order, probably from disuse. It was difficult also, to procure a sufficient and continuous supply of water for some of those that were well manned and in order, so that at length there seemed to be an almost entire absence of effort to make them available. About 11 o'clock the wind shifted a little more westerly and quickly laid hold of the houses and godowns in the new direction. No. 71 and part of No. 72 in the Main street—and Nos. 51. 52. and 53 were speedily attacked—proceeding in the same direction Nos. 44 and 49—Nos. 21 to 28 and 3 to 8 became sharers in the general woe. About 1 o'clock, much apprehension was felt, in consequence of its being reported that there were three cannons loaded with ball on Lot 51—and that the balls could not be drawn.

At length, it was determined to blow up a number of buildings across the line the flames seemed likely to take, and a commencement was made in the house of Mr. Van der Tak. A powder train was made by the owner and, it is said, by some of the Consuls, but the Admiral, deeming it the only thing that could be done to cut off the communication, persisted. Whether the step was judicious we will not pretend to say, for the debris of the house caught and burnt to ashes. The adjoining house, the Club, however, was not consumed, although it caught fire once or twice; but it was terribly shaken by the explosions, and much damage was done to it. The exertions of Mr. Smith and his staff succeeded in extinguishing every ignition that occurred. In most instances the houses blown down subsequently ignited and became an easy prey to the flames and the last—a new fire-proof house belonging to Messrs. Textor & Co was only saved from combustion by a miracle. The blocks destroyed then, are 1, 2, 3, 4,—a part of 5, 6, 7,—(Bungalow saved, but much damaged) 8, 21, 22, 23, 24, (small bungalow saved) 25, 26, 27, part of 28, part of 29 blown down, 43, 41, 44, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, (part saved but much injured) 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, part of 54, 70, 71, and No. 89. In addition to these, the block of buildings containing the French, American, Portuguese and Prussian Consulates and the old British Consulate buildings; the newly built American Consulate—the whole of Bonded Warehouse A, and all the adjoining buildings—the whole of the Japanese Custom House and the fire engine house. Of the native town, fully two thirds were utterly destroyed within two hours of the original bursting forth of the flames. Many declare the whole to have been the determined work of incendiarism; but there can be no proof of anything of the sort, and the Japanese must therefore have the benefit of the doubt. The fact of the origin being so far from the foreign settlement, seems to disprove it, as it is hardly likely that for the sake of burning down the foreign residences, any would be so foolish as to burn down the greater part of their own town —especially as it was bringing certain ruin on thousands, upon the chance of injuring hundreds. We cannot therefore think that incendiarism had anything to do with it. We have said, that up to about 11 o'clock the men belonging to the services worked well. By that time however, so many had found the means of obtaining drink, that they became with few honourable and fine exceptions, almost uncontrollable. It was impossible to keep them long medically under the eyes of their officers, and the moment they were out of reach, their worst passions were quickly and deplorably exhibited. It was most humiliating to see fine fellows, in whom ordinarily their country has such pride, so completely lost as on this memorable occasion, for we never saw men so utterly and helplessly drunk as many of those were, on whom so much dependence was placed for help. But it is unnecessary to dwell here on individual cases of this kind, where there can be no authentication; our main duty is, the description of the fire. About ½ past 5 p.m. the wind changed to the north-east as it was feared it would, and there seemed but little hope of confining *the flames to the ground they occupied.* With the change, however, came moderation; and there was no longer that fierce furnace blast that made every spark a match. The fire ceased to spread, and although on the space over which it had sway, several large godowns were still blazing, it seemed to burn more quietly, and to content itself with the victims it already had, without seeking for more. Up to ½ past seven the wind continued light, and after that time veered to seaward again. Thus danger seemed to lessen, men's minds became less perturbed; and apprehensions for the remainder of the settlement sank to rest.

The Agents of the various Fire Insurance Offices held a meeting yesterday morning, when it transpired that the following amounts represent the losses sustained by each in the late fire.

	Sterling. £	*Dollars.*
China Fire		241,000
Imperial	20,000	
Phœnix		66,000
North British	66,000	
Northern		366,510
Commercial	9,000	
Queen	9,000	
Royal	79,000	
London & Lancashire		192,000
Liverpool & Globe		80,000
London Insurance	43,700	
Sun		156,500
Samarang		20,000
Albert		43,000
	£ 229,700	$1,145,000

In round numbers $2,150,000. We believe that a resolution was come to, that the rates of Insurance should be increased, but as yet we are unable to state to what extent.

HONGS BURNT DOWN OR DAMAGED.

Jardine Matheson & Co.
Walsh, Hall & Co.
Wilkin & Robison.
Reiss & Co.
W. M. Van der Tak, (blown down).
Augus. ine Heard & Co.
Ross, Barber & Co.
Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.
Charles Hickerby.
Godowns.
X. Salabelle.
Schultze, Reis & Co.
Felix Bento's Photographic Gallery.
C. Wirgman.
Carst, Leis & Co. (blown down.)
Ditto.
Augustine Heard & Co.'s Godowns.
W. R. Adamson & Co.'s Offices & Godowns.
Textor & Co.'s Offices, (blown down.)
Dr. Lysnar, (blown down.)
Eisler & Co.
J. Byrne, sailmaker.
Meyer & de Jong, Surgeons.
Dwelling House and Godowns, unoccupied.
Dwelling House and Godowns, unoccupied.
Delfils & Co. and H. C. Morf.
Carst, Leis & Co.'s Godowns.
Textor & Co.'s do.
Schultze, Reis & Co.'s Offices and Godowns.
R. Linman & Co.'s do. do.
Cornelius George, Livery Stables.
Ch. Thorel, Ziegler & Co.
Quan Chong, Tailor.
A. Morris, Clarendon Hotel.
P. Ferguson, Hairdresser.
J. Hartley & Co., Druggist.
W. Boyd, Storekeeper.
Ludage, Oelke & Co., Tailors and Clothiers.
Grosser & Co.
Siber & Bronnwald.
G. H. Carriere & Co. (Yokohama Hotel).
Bourne & Co., Auctioneers.
H. E. Mears.
Jelovitz & Co., Auctioneers.
Dennoney (Brewers' Arms).
A. Melville (Prince of Wales' Tavern).
F. E. S. de Roza.
E. M. Van Reed.
Lyall, Still & Co.
Dwelling House, unoccupied.
Hooper & Clarke.
E. L. H. Cruce.
New U. S. Consulate.
Bonded Warehouse, A.
Japanese Custom House.
Old U. S. Consulate.
Prussian Consulate.
Portuguese Consulate.
British Legation and Consular Residences.
French Consulate.
Engine House.
Native Town, F. Perregaux.
E. Schnell.
G. Glackmeyer.
Thos. Hogg.

SUPREME COURT.

December 4th.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

JENKINS & LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Mr. EAMES appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Robinson for the defendants.

Mr. EAMES.—I propose that the issues be first settled to save time. My client claims to have sold goods at a certain price. The defendants in substance plead simply that they are not indebted beyond a certain sum.

Mr. ROBINSON.—Our intention is to make you prove your whole case. We admit nothing.

Mr. EAMES.—The action is brought to recover Tls. 1,250, the price charged for two hundred and fifty kegs of powder, at Tls. 5 the keg. The defendants deny any liability excepting as to Tls. 812.50. I shall prove the price, the sale, and the receipt of the goods, or at all events, the receipt of a delivery order for them.

Mr. RUSSELL.—I am a broker. I remember having sold powder to Messrs. Lane and Crawford a little while back. About 1st September, Mr. Wilson of Messrs. Lane & Co., wrote and asked whether I could get any powder. I asked what quality of powder he wanted. I ascertained the quality from him and gave him a muster, with the price Tls. 5 a keg. He said he could not decide about it until he heard from Japan, and asked whether I would keep him the refusal of it for a fortnight. I said I could not do this, but he should have the chance of buying it before it was sold. Three weeks after this conversation, the sale was effected. There were sold two hundred and fifty kegs at Tls. 5 the keg. The only note I made of the case was the contract. I said I would put the powder through the Customs. I went to Messrs. Allen and Co., and got a delivery order. I cannot for certain say whether the powder was actually delivered or not. It was purchased from Mr. Jenkins, and I knew of no one else in the business until I went to Messrs. Allen to get the delivery order. I did not by any act or word hold myself responsible to Messrs. Allen, nor to Mr. Chandler if there was one. This is the contract I sent in to Messrs. Lane and Crawford. I had no instructions from any one but Mr. Jenkins.

To Mr. ROBINSON.—I have not had much experience in the sale of powder. I have not bought or sold powder before this transaction. Messrs. Lane & Crawford employed me as broker. It was my duty to look after their interests. I did not say I could get powder as cheaply from Messrs. Allen & Co. as from any one else. I did not know they had powder before I was employed by the defendants. I did not know Mr. Jenkins had powder until I was employed by the defendants. As soon as I left Mr. Wilson, I went to Mr. Jenkins and asked if he had any powder. He told me had, at Tls. 5 the keg. The contract was made when dated, on 21st September. I did not give Mr. Jenkins any name. I wrote a contract chit to Messrs. Lane and Cranford. I gave no contract to Mr. Jenkins. It is not the invariable practice to give contracts to both parties. Sometimes I enter notes, sometimes not. If Mr. Jenkins had repudiated his agreement, I would have confronted him with Messrs. Lane and Crawford. I did not tell Messrs. Lane and Crawford I had bought from Mr. Jenkins, until he pressed for a settlement. I obtained a delivery order at their request. I put the powder through the Customs as a matter of friendship at their request. If I buy powder, the seller should give me documents to enable me to get it. Before taking delivery you must have a stamped permit. I got the shipping documents. Two days after Messrs. Lane & Co. had taken the shipping documents, they repudiated Mr. Jenkins in the matter; after the powder was through the Customs. I think that I did not know the price of powder before going to Mr. Jenkins. I gave Messrs. Lane & Co. the price he gave me. He did not tell me what price he was paying. I first learned that from Mr. Wilson on 20th September.

To THE COURT.—I never sold powder before. I have since. I got it from Mr. Jenkins and I sold it at the same price as that in question. It was known that I was only a broker, and that I had a principal. Mr. Jenkins paid Messrs. Allen & Co. Tls. 13 per picul of a hundred pounds. I did not know this at the time.

Mr. JENKINS.—Mr. Russell came to me to buy some powder. He did not say where it was for. When he came to me for the delivery order I knew. I went to Messrs. Allen & Co. and got them to make out the delivery order in the name of Messrs. Lane & Co. I suppose the powder was mine. I paid for it, I considered it mine when I sold it. Messrs. Lane & Co. offered me Tls. 1,000 in settlement of the account, I declined. I personally know nothing beyond whether they received the powder or not.

To Mr. ROBINSON.—Mr. Wilson offered me Tls. 1.000. I said I would take Tls. 1,125. I said so to avoid litigation. I first knew for whom the powder was the day Mr. Russell applied for the delivery order on 24th September. When he applied for it, I went to Messrs. Allen & Co. and told them to make it out to Messrs. Lane & Co. Unless the order had been made to them I would have had to sign a bond not to make away with it, as it was for shipping. I saw Mr. Watson of Messrs. Allen & Co. Mr. Maitland, my clerk, sent them a note about this powder. I cannot say I gave them instructions. This note states the powder was sold on account of Messrs. Allen & Co. This powder is a special article to deal in. To go into this powder business would take a long time. I received a commission on this sale of powder. But not as a broker. I deducted it. The amount of it was five per cent. On all sales of powder and firearms I get five per cent, and as much more as I can. I am entitled to this, I consider.

To THE COURT.—I did not consider myself a broker in this matter. Messrs. Allen & Co. would make no pay for the powder if anything went wrong. The Assistant Judge here asked Mr. Robinson supposing he went into a bookseller's shop for a book, and the bookseller not having it, sent some one out to get it, whether he would consider the bookseller a broker in the matter. Mr. Robinson replied certainly not, and maintained there was not much analogy between the case put and the one before the Court.]

Mr. ROBINSON.—I contend that there is no contract between the parties to this action. Mr. Jenkins was simply a broker in the matter. Whatever exists in the nature of a contract is between Messrs. Allen & Co. on whose behalf I shall show Mr. Jenkins sold, and himself. He was simply a broker in this matter. He had no goods at all to sell.

Mr. WILSON of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.—I told Russell to buy some powder for me on 21st September. He did not name any price to me. I mentioned Messrs. Allen & Co. to him. He said if they had powder, he would get it as cheap as any one. September 24th I proposed to ship the powder by the *Eliza Mary*. I did not know where Russell was to get the delivery order from. I received it from Messrs. Allen & Co. Mr. Jenkins' name never appeared. Mr. Russell volunteered to put the goods through the Customs for me. At that time I knew I was paying Tls. 5. In consequence of some suspicions I felt, I went to Messrs. Allen & Co. They told me their price for powder of the same quality as that we had bought was Tls. 13 per picul of a hundred pounds. We were charged Tls. 20. The day after seeing Messrs. Allen & Co. I wrote to Mr. Russell and said that I would not be chiselled out of so much money. I knew nothing of Jenkins until after having got the delivery order. I refused

(*See Supplement.*)

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1866.

to settle with Jenkins on the ground of his not being principal. I offered Tls.1,000 to be quit of the whole business. I said I would pay Messrs Allen and Co., but was told by them that they had been paid with a deduction of five per cent.

To Mr. EAMES.—After I had got the delivery order I saw Messrs. Allen and Co. I did not enquire the price of powder from them before. It is not usual to allow a broker to get as much as he can. Messrs. Allen and Co., would perhaps expect their broker to get all he could. I heard of Mr. Jenkins when the sale was completed. Messrs. Allen and Co. have not given me notice not to pay Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. ROBINSON.—I think I have made out satisfactorily the position I started with, that Mr. Jenkins was not a principal, and was not recognised as such. He has received a commission for what he has done in the matter. And Messrs. Lane & Co. would under certain contingencies be liable to Messrs. Allen & Co. for the value of this powder. It is on this principle that they have paid into Court the amount Messrs. Allen & Co. received for it. How can Mr. Jenkins be any thing else than a broker. His own letter defines his position and estopps him from assuming any other. But the whole transaction is in reality a legal fraud, a juggle between Jenkins and Russell.

Mr. EAMES.—I do not consider there has been any fraudulent dealing, not even legal fraud in the matter. This is not the only instance of persons paying too highly for a commodity. Mr. Jenkins bought the powder of Allen and he paid them for it. Surely he cannot then be called a broker.

JUDGMENT.

In this case the defendant's agent or broker agreed with the plaintiff for the purchase of 250 kegs of powder at 6 taels a keg. He communicated the purchase to the defendants, and they actually took delivery of the powder. They decline to pay the whole sum due, on the ground that the plaintiff was only a broker for Allen and Co., from whom he got the powder at a much less price. A note * was produced addressed by the plaintiff's clerk to Allen and Co., advising the sale of 250 kegs of powder at the price of 13 taels per picul *on their account*—it is argued that this note stamps the plaintiff with the character of a broker in the transaction, and it might be available in the mouth of Allen and Co., to bind him, if they were suing him for the money. But it is a matter with which the defendants in this case have no concern. The plaintiff dealt with them, through their broker, as a principal, and with him they made a bargain, by which they must be bound, however annoying it may be to think that they could have made a much better one with some one else.

Judgment for plaintiff for full amount claimed, with interest at 6 per cent from time of suit, commenced (18th Oct.), with costs.

* Messrs. ALLEN & Co.

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to advise having this day sold on your account 250 kegs Cannon Powder, at Tls. 13 per 100 lbs.

Delivery will be taken in time for the first ship (steamer) to Nagasaki.

I am &c.,
F. JENKINS,
per J. MAITLAND.

September 21st, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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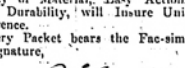

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YOKOHAMA.
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o-a-f 171e-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Dec. 1	Express	Br str	296	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Nov. 30	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 1	Confucius	Chi str	267	McCaslin	Nanking	... 29		Chinese Government
... 1	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 27	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 1	Moyune	Am str	709	G. Johnston	Hankow	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Hiroda	Br str	1636	McQueen	Hankow	... 29	do	Dent and Co
... 1	Fenella	Chi str	172		Cruise	... —		Chinese Government
... 1	Rubicon	Br sch	198	Hoaeson	Amoy	... 1	do	Frazar and Co
... 2	Elise	Ham bg	203	Thursen	Hamburgh	June 22	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 2	Sawo-Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Nov. 26	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 2	Coromandel	Br sh	785	Smith	Fuchau	... 17	Poles	Master
... 3	Kiangso	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Dec. 2	General	Russell and Co
... 3	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Taku	... 30	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Fei-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Dec. 1	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 3	Sammer	Br sh	288	Boysen	Fuchau	Nov. 10	Sundries	Frazar and Co
... 4	Bucton Castle	Br sh	886	Binnage	Fuchau	... 22	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 4	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Dec 3	General	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 4	Edith Haviland	Br bg	263	Carpenter	Sydney	Sept. 26	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Dec. 4	General	Russell and Co
... 6	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Ningpo	... 4	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 6	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 2	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 5	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 6	Nepaul	Br str	511	Hector	Yokohama	... 2	do	T. & O. Co
... 6	Waratah	Br str	256	Oliver	Fuchau v. Ningpo	Nov. 25	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 6	Chin Chin	Ham sch	146	Puhlmann	Taku	... 28	do	Master
... 6	Kaffir Chief	Br sch	186	Cato	Nagasaki	Dec. 1	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 6	Eastern Queen	Br bag	481	Milburn	Fuchau	Nov. 20	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Dec. 6	General	Russell and Co
... 7	Morning Star	Br sh	562	Johnston	Fuchau	Nov. 17	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 7	Anof	Br str	167	Baker	Nagasaki	Dec. 5	General	T. & O. Co
... 7	Deucalion	Br bag	398	Turner	Fuchau	Nov. 26	do	Horneo Company Limited
... 7	Elsabea	Prus bg	150	Köhn	Nagasaki	Dec. 3	General	Wm. Pustau and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Dec. 1	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Dundas	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Chapman, King and Co
... 1	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Taku	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 1	Zodiac	Br bag	375	Dimelow	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 2	Shanse	Am str	561	Fraud	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 2	Kiang-loong	Am str	915	West	Hankow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
... 2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	Akindo	Br bag	369	Scott	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	John Thorne
... 3	Betty Perlbach	Ham bag	353	Holom	Newchwang	Re-exports	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Sarah	Br bg	186	Burns	Chefoo	Re-exports	Bradwell, Bloor and Co
... 4	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	Part of Original, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 4	Indore	Br str	677	Ballard	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 4	Soonshong	Br sch	193	Kier	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 4	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg & Co
... 5	Emily W. Seyburn	Am sch	333	Armstrong	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 5	Minnie	Br bag	408	Black	Nagasaki	do	Glover and Co
... 5	Jeanie	Br bg	300	Morehouse	San F.v. Yokohama	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 5	Antelope	Br sh	439	Hale	New York	Tea, etc.	Olyphant and Co
... 5	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Elizabeth	Br bag	441	Darke	Chefoo	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 6	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 6	Hiroda	Br str	1636	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 6	Sarah Scott	Br bag	565	Riches	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 6	Suwonada	Am str	1802	Jayne	H'kong v. Fuchau	Tea, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 6	Cónfucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 6	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 7	Diana	Old bsq	255	Tregel	Chefoo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 7	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
3 c	Albuera	Levack	Br sh		Nov 6	London	Gilman and Co		Discharging
1 c	Amitié	Engestron	Br bag	427	Nov 6	Fuchau	Master	Amoy	Early
7 c	Andreas	Stolt	Bre sh	805	Aug 31	Cardiff	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Immediately
7 a	Asphodel	Bayfield	Br bag	397	Nov 7	Newcastle,N.S.W.	Augustine Heard and Co		Discharging
3 c	Assyrian	Mearnes	Br sh	555	Sept 27	London	Smith, Kennedy and Co	New York	Early
6 c	Avonvale	Ogilvie	Br bag	308	Oct 29	Yokohama	Olyphant and Co	Montreal	Early
2 c	Beemah	Hawkins	Br sh	857	Nov 23	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
1 c	Bucton Castle	Brimage	Br sh	884	Dec 4	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		Discharging
6 c	Canvass Back	Johns	Br sh	670	Oct 29	Fuchau	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
8 c	Carl	Wildebraud	Dan sch	114	Nov 21	Amoor	Telge, Nolting and Co	Amoy & Singapore	Immediately
7 a	Chin Chin	Puhlmann	Ham sch	146	Dec 6	Taku	Telge, Nolting and Co	Hongkong	Early
1 p	Chow-aye	Burow	Sia sh	560	Oct 18	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co	Swatow	Early
1 s	Corea	Kier	Br bag	408	Nov 22	Newchwang	Glover and Co	Yokohama	Immediately
1 c	Coromandel	Smith	Br sh	735	Dec 2	Fuchau	Master		Discharging
6 s J M J	Crawshay Bailey	Hammonberg	Br sh	582	Nov 21	Newport	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
	Deucalion	Turner	Br bag	398	Dec 7	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	115	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co	Nagasaki	Early
4 c	Dundonald	Kewley	Br sh	691	Oct 23	Sydney	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Early
1 p	Dunkeld	Toms	Br sh	700	Nov 29	Fuchau	Master		Discharging
1 c	Eastern Queen	Millburn	Br bag	481	Dec 6	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Edith Haviland	Carpenter	Br bg	263	Dec 4	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
8 s	Elise	Thürsen	Ham bg	203	Dec 2	Hamburg	Wm. Pustau and Co		Discharging
	Elsabea	Köhn	Prus bg	150	Dec 7	Nagasaki	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	Eunice Nicholas	Barry	Br sh	1069	Nov 21	Fuchau	Master		Discharging
1 c	Gabalva	Wey	Br bag	419	Nov 1	Swatow	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Immediately
H W	Garland		Ham sh		Oct 29	Puget Sound	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft or Ch
6 c	Harlow	Phillips	Br sh	891	Nov 5	Sydney	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Immediately
1 c	Jane	Richardson	Br bag	307	Nov 18	Newchwang	A. R. Tilby and Co	Yokohama	12th instant
8 s	Japan	Saeuberlich	Ham sh	270	Nov 5	Hamburg	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct 9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
8 c	Johann Christopher]		Ham bg	292	Nov 25	Hamburg	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
1 p	John Stanton Jr.	White	Br sh	724	Oct 21	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Early
7 c	Kaffir Chief	Cato	Br sch	186	Dec 6	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 c	Kewkee	Beeglehole	Br bag	314	Nov 20	Newchwang	Trautmann and Co	Nagasaki	Early
2 c	La Vierge	Riemierce	Fr bag	289	Nov 22	Hakodadi	Thérie and Co		Ft or Ch
6 c	Lady Louisa	Muckeller	Br bag	512	Oct 19	Swan River	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Immediately
7 c	Lammermuir	Bell	Br sh	1051	Sept 30	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
5 s	Lizzie Allen	Dunn	Br sch	325	Nov 19	Hakodadi	Glover and Co	Yokohama	Early
1 p	Mirella	Bruce	Br sh	721	Nov 25	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
	Morning Star	Johnston	Br sh	562	Dec 7	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
7 s	Pelho	Ohlsen	Prus bag	208	Nov 20	Nicolajefski	Frazar and Co	Yokohama	Cld. 7th inst
3 c	Peter Denny	Adams	Br sh	971	Nov 22	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
7 s	Rubleon	Hoaeson	Br sch	198	Dec 1	Amoy	Frazar and Co		Discharging
2 c	Simoda	Holmes	Br sh	650	June 26	Fuchau	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	Early
7 p	Solide	Brecons	Dut bg	227	Nov 27	Ningpo	T. Kroes and Co		
2 p	Southern Cross	Macdonald	Br sh	698	Oct 19	Newcastle N.S.W.	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
1 p	Summer Cloud	Boysen	Br sh	698	Dec 3	Fuchau	Frazar and Co.		Discharging
2 c	Tamerlane	Hughes	Br sh	708	Oct 22	Sydney	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
2 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Master		
2 c	Tyburnia	Stephens	Br sh	662	Sept 28	London	Holliday, Wise and Co	London	Early
Wusung	Victoria		Ham sh	628	Nov 2	Nicolajefski	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Immediately
2 c	Ville de Grenade	Carrigue	Fr bag	260	Oct 30	Hakodadi	Chartron & Monnier		Ft or Ch
	52 VESSELS								

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD,"

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			225,589.25	...	10,188.26	...	9,320.69	245,098.10	...	550.51	17,663.00	1,516.08	28.51	1,818.16	6,839.52	14,478.90	42,894.33
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun-powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			11,211.67	...	...	...	3,736.54	14,947.91	2,408.74	...	...	600.55	...	...	...	70.04	735.42
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports & Transhipments.		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			17639	14011.53	23	24.94	17662	14007.47	2833	...	...	...	17	15.00	717	1648.05	...	...
Singapore	December 4	London	904	721 53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	18543	14765.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMERICA.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Picul	Bales	Picul	Bales	Picul	Bales	Picul	Bales	Picul	Bales	Picul	Bales	Picul	Bales	Picul
Total as per last Report			678	518 63	...	...	678	518.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
Antelope	Dec. 7		13	1 1 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	691	528.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain.			Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			America.			Total Piculs.
		Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	
Total as per last Report		1082.60	...	...	887.86	3685.76	342.00	7023.20	2804.80	...	8,064	3140.50	...	...	...	...	27,930.72
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 1st DECEMBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1018	1018.00	205	246.00	...	...	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	12	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1030	1030.00	205	246.00	...	...	...	...
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	18	18.00	129	154.80	8	9.60	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Takuo.		Total.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Malwa	60	60.00	45	45.00	47	47.00	30	30.00	550	550.00	...	...	40	40.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	772	772.00
Patna	1	1.20	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	13	15.00	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	28.80
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61	61.20	45	45.00	52	53.00	30	30.00	578	583.00	...	...	45	46.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	811	818.80

FOOCHOW TEA RETURN.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM FOOCHOW TO FOREIGN PORTS, SEASON 1866-67,—(Continued.)

Vessel's Name.	Destination.	Date of Clearance.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	S. O. Pekoe.	S. Caper.	Mixed.	Total Black.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			292,507.21	15,358.95	17,840.22	1,202.66	15,151.17	1,066.07	201.19	343,347.47	2,624.80
John Temperley	London	November 16	8,336.61	846.45	670.48	...	192.47	...	...	10,046.01	...
Baulan	do.	" 17	6,434.08	437.73	237.88	...	110.01	...	...	7,220.30	...
Total, ... Piculs			307,277.90	16,643.13	18,748.58	1,202.66	15,454.25	1,066.07	201.19	360,613.78	2,624.80

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